BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1822. [NUMBER 1573.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, being a Hindoo Holyday, called DUSSARA, no business will be transacted at the General Treasury.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
18TH OCTOBER 1822.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT the packets which are now open at this office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the ship Roscoe will be closed on Tuesday Evening at 5 o'clock.

C. LAW
P. M. General.

BOMBAY.
GENERAL POST OFFICE
18th October 1822.

TO BE LET

THAT desirable Residence near the Light House at Colabah, appertaining to the Estate of the late EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Esq. formerly occupied by Thomas W. Browne Esq.

The Premises have just undergone a very compleat repair, and may be taken possession of immediately. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay 19*th October* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 21st instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Plate & Plated ware, Glass, Queens and China ware; a few lots of Wine and Liquors, consisting of Champaign, French Claret, Beer, &c.; and also two Light Shigrampoes.

At 12 o'clock will put up several Saddle Horses &c. &c.

Bombay, 18*th October* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AN INVOICE OF
FASHIONABLE AND RICH
Gold Jewellery,
AT HORMASJEE BOMANJEE'S
COTTON SCREWS
AS ADVERTISED.

The Sale of the above will commence at noon.

Bombay, Oct. 19*th* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On SATURDAY next the 19th instant,
THE FOLLOWING, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

SHIRAZ in Bottle, Cape Wine ditto; one Pipe of Madeira marked F. H. No. 10, and a quantity of Rhenish Wine.

The Sale of the above will commence at 11 o'clock forenoon.

Bombay 19*th October* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On THURSDAY the 24th Instant,
AT NOON
A BATCH OF
SUPERIOR AND FASHIONABLE
CASHMERE
SHAWLS
RECENTLY IMPORTED
CONSISTING OF

FINE White, Rich Pine ends, Corners, and double Pine Borders, Bright Scarlet, and Rich Crimson with do. do. do. Capital Black with Pine ends and Corners, and a few neat Jamava with small Pine ends.

The above may be viewed from the 20th Instant.

Bombay 19*th Oct.* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 28th instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT
TANKERVILLE,
THE
Household Furniture &c.
BELONGING TO
MAJOR GENERAL BAILLIE
ABOUT EMBARKING FOR EUROPE,
CONSISTING OF

MODERN Plate, Plated ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Glass and Queens ware, six or four light Chandeliers, Wine, Beer &c., a very good Billiard Table complete, and a number of Tents.

ALSO

If not previously disposed of by private contract, a very good English built Chariot with Horses and Harness, and other carriage Horses.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay 19*th October*, 1822.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Passage to London

THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING SHIP
Bombay Merchant,
OF 500 TONS
COMMANDER
Captain Charles Kemp,
(LATE CHIEF OFFICER)

HAVING her entire Cargo engaged, will positively sail between the 1st & 10th November. For further particulars enquire of the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 28*th Sept* 1822.

Passage for London

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING SHIP
LORD CASTLEREAGH,
BURTHEN 810 TONS,
J. R. DURANT,
COMMANDER,

HAVING undergone a through Repair, will sail for London by the 15th November. Five or Six Cabins are disengaged. For particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO., or to HORMURJEE DORABJEE Church Gate, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 18*th October* 1822.

Passage to England

THE FINE BOMBAY-BUILT
SHIP
JAMES SIBBALD,
OF 670 TONS

COMMANDED by Captain James Keith Forbes of the Hon'ble Company's Service, carries a Surgeon, may be expected to arrive about the end of this month, and to sail in all December.

A plan of her accommodations may be seen at the office of Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Bombay 19*th October* 1822.

For Freight

TO MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSSORA
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
FELICITAS,
OF THE
BURTHEN OF 370 *TONS*
PETER CAMPBELL,
COMMANDER.

MOST Part of her Cargo being already on board and was to start from Calcutta on the 1st instant and expected to be here in the beginning of next Month. For particulars apply to Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in his office.

Bombay 19*th October* 1822.

DOUBLE & SINGLE BARREL
GUNS
AND
PISTOLS.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
At the Godown of
LIMJEE COWASJEE
UNDER THE AP LLO HOUSE

A Choice selection of FOWLING PIECES, and PISTOLS, sent out direct from the above well known maker, which are confidently recommended as some of the best and cheapest ever seen in Bombay. According to quality they are finished in the first style, and fitted with such a variety of spare and useful articles, as must render them particularly valuable to the sporting community.

Best Double barrel Fowling pieces, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from.	Rs. 480	a Rs.	600
Ditto Single Barrel ditto ditto do. from	180	a	330
A stout Duck gun, large bore, ditto ditto		a	300
A Superior and highly finished Rifle or Tyger Gun with do. do.			400
A variety of very superior double and single Barrel Pistols, in Mahogany cases, with apparatus complete.	85	a	400
Ditto Ditto single ditto without cases.	40	a	100

Also some of Pigou Andrews and Wilks's very superior Dartford SPORTING GUNPOWDER, at Rs. 20 per dozen japanned 1 lb. Cannister.

Terms: Cash, or unexceptionable Bills at one Month's sight.

Bombay 12*th October* 1822.

FOR SALE
A SMALL SIZED
CUTTER
WITH
MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, AWNING, &c.
APPLY TO
PESTONJEE BHICAJEE SONS & CO.
Bombay 19th October 1822.

MADEIRA WINE.

MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE & Co. having a few Pipes and half pipes of MADEIRA WINE. imported in May last, per ship Brailsford, Messrs. SCOTT, LOUGHMAN & FOLD & Co. of a superior quality similar to that to their consignment the same house last year, per same ship, the same may be had at their Rupees 600 per Pipe, and per half Pipe.

Bombay 18*th October* 1[illegible]

FOR SALE
A BENGAL BUILT
CURRICLE,
WITH
BUGGY SHAFTS, AND HARNESSES.

PRICE RUPEES 750.

ENQUIRE AT MESSRS. BOYCE AND CO'S.

Bombay 19*th October* 1822.

FOR SALE
At Palmer's Building
OPPOSITE LIMJEE BHICCAJEEAND SONS' *SHOP*

A quantity of Prime Dryed and Pickled Ox Tongues, Hung Beef, and Prime Bath Bacon, imported on the ship BOMBAY MERCHANT.—Terms: Cash.

Bombay 19*th Oct.* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Reverend Fre JOAO LUIS Vicar General for and behalf of the Church of N. S. de Esperança of Bombay, has this day purchased from YADOWJEE CRUSTNAJEE of Bombay, Inhabitant, a piece of Batty Ground of three Moorahs Taka of White Batty and two Hills called *Dangneycha Varah*, lately the property of Marwardas Sunderjee Banian, situate at Parell down the Golandy; if any person or persons have any claim, or demand on the same Premises, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 18*th October* 1822.

Advertisement.

AN Advertisement dated 25th Sept having appeared in the Bombay Courier of the 27th ultimo stating that MUNCHERJEE CURSETJEE had lately purchased from ROOPOYEE Widow and MERWANJEE PESTONJEE as heirs and representatives of the late MERWANJEE BHOJEE, deceased, a Vacant Ground situate, lying and being within the Town Walls of Bombay in Galla Lane adjoining and close to the House of the said Muncherjee Cursetjee:—Notice is hereby given to all parties concerned, that DOSSABHOY COONVERJEE, Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, is sole heir and representative of the Estate and Effects of the aforesaid Merwanjee Bhoyjee; therefore if they enter into any contract of sale or purchase of the said Piece of Ground or any other property belonging to the said Estate, he or they will do the same at their Risk and Peril, they having no title to the said premises.

Bombay, 16*th Oct.* 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ખુબજી ની ઝોરીએર કાર્ટીશ મધે તારીખ ૨૫ મી શપટેમ્બરે છાપેલુ હુકમ જે મરનાર પારશી મેરવાંનજી લાજજી ના વારશદારો તથા વ ફીલ લોઝો નામે કુપાજ રાંડીરાંડ તથા મેરવાંનજી પેશતં નજી પાશેથી ખાલી જગો મનચેરજી ખ રશેદજીએ વેચાતી લીધીછે એ જગો શ્રી ઝોટ મધે ગોલવારામાં મનચેરજી ખ રશેદજીના ધેરને લગતીછે તે શાકુ ખ બર ફીમાંથી આપીએછે જે કુપર લખે લો મરનાર મેરવાંનજી લાજજીનો એખ વારશ તથા વ ફીલ દોશાલાજ ફુવ શ્રી ખુબજી ને રેવા શીછે એ વારશને જુ જેઝોજ શાકુ કરતો હોએ ખો રાખતો હોએ તે ઘણી અમાં પડે ઝાંએજે એ વેચ ો એ જગોનુ ખત પતર

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ી અકતોબર ૧૮૨૨

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of NARO GOWIND AUTHEE late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to AMURCHUND BEDREECHUND, also of Bombay Hindoo Shroff, the Executor named in the said Will; all claims and demands due by or owing to the said Estate, can only be settled and adjusted by the said Executor, who alone can give legal acquittances or discharges; and of which all persons concerned are hereby apprized.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 19*th October* 1822.

શ્રી

મણીર ચેઘત ચેતો

ચેલીચે મેઋછજલી મચ્ચે ગોવી ચઘપઠે ઊઘઈમત યાંચે મૃત્યુ આચી પત્નીઋત શ્રી ઊઘઈંચે ગે ઘરડન જાઈયંચે ચોડતા મઈ શ્રી ઊઘઈનર આમ્ચ વમનચંઘ ચીર્ણચંઘ યાત ચીજી કડે ત્રાં ન ત્યા મૃત્ય ઘ્રાંત મરાત ની ઝેને યાઈન્યાચે મપ ઢુણીચે ક ભે યાત્તપ મમ્રેગીચીઘ યાચપર ચેચે ચેજે ઘ૭મ્યાઘ ત્યાચે પત્ની ઋચપ મણીમ ઋડશા મરુન પ્ર ઝીચેત્યા ઘ્યાપ્યા મ્યણુન મણીર મેરે કડે તાજીચ ૧૬ ઘમ્રબેપર ૭મ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

MAJOR WELLINGTON, 17th Dragoons, having taken Charge of the effects of the late Lieut. LINDSAY of the said Corps, has remitted (after paying Regimental debts, servants' wages, and funeral charges) the sum of Rupees 1485,, 1qr.,, 25reas, to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

KAIRA 2d *October* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed of WILLIAM AITKEN, Esq. late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay 15*th October* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, Rights and Credits of CORNET THOMAS SPENCER, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 17*th October* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Cadet JOHN ALVES INGLIS, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 17*th October* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of MAJOR FRANCIS DONELLY, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, Oct. 17*th* 18_2.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament, of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM IMLACH C. B. late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. CATHERINE LOUISA IMLACH widow, Captain THOMAS STEVENSON, Captain JOHN JOHNSON, Major ROBERT MACKINTOSH and Captain THOMAS LEIGHTON, the Executrix and Executors therein named,—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, October 18*th* 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament, of ANDREW JUKES, Esq. late a Surgeon in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MRS GEORGINA JUKES, the Executrix therein named, all persons having claims or demands on the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in the same to MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO. the constituted Attornies of the said Executrix; and all those who stand indebted thereto, to make payment of their respective debts to them without delay.

Bombay, October 10*th* 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of VEERCHUND SOONDER, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to DAVIDASS VEERCHUND, the executor therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 17th October 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH *OCT.* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit H. Briggs, Sergeant of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, upon obtaining his discharge, to remain in India, on finding the required security, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Assistant Surgeon Bell, Vaccinator in the Conkan Division, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency on his private affairs with leave of absence from his station for a period of one month from the date of his departure.

Bombay Castle 17*th October* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe for three years on his private affairs to Lieutenant Colonel Hull, of the 4th Regiment N. I. Deputy Commissary General, agreeably to the Regulations.

The Governor in Council avails himself of this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the merits and services of Lieutenant Colonel Hull, during twenty four years of active Regimental and staff service, and will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the estimation in which Colonel Hull's services have, on every occassion, been held.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief No. 2705.

No. 2705. HEAD QUARTERS.

Calcutta 18*th September*, 1822

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant L. M. Cooper of His Majesty's 11th Regiment Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith, vice Captain Place of the 65th Regiment. This appointment to have effect from the 21st Ultimo.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON
Col. A. G.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 19TH *OCT.* 1822.

The Roscoe, Captain N. Morison, for Liverpool, will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Packets are now open at the Post Office for the reception of letters to go by her.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The fourth Sessions of oyer and terminer commenced on Saturday last. The following Gentlemen were sworn in as the Grand Jury.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq. FOREMAN

George Barnes, Esq.	Thomas Riddoch, Esq.
Bazett Doveton, Esq.	James Fawcett, Esq.
John Saunders, Esq.	Benj. Hutt, Esq.
Thos. Dade Beaty, Esq.	Wm. Mainwaring, Esq.
C. Mac'Leod, Esq.	Henry P. Hadow, Esq.
Alex. Mackintosh, Esq.	Wm. Nicoll, Esq.
Thos. Crawford, Esq.	Patrick Stewart, Esq.
Benj. Noton, Esq.	Charles Law, Esq.
David Seton, Esq.	John Hyde, Esq.
Wm. Thos. Graham, Esq.	Archibald Inglis, Esq.
Wm. Piell, Esq.	James Forbes, Esq.

The Hon'ble the Recorder delivered a short charge to the Grand Jury, in which he stated that in the cases which would be laid before them of a public nature, there was nothing which could occasion any difficulty; but he was sorry to observe that two of them were of a very serious nature. The first was a case of murder; there were circumstances however which rendered it probable that the person who committed the homicide was subject to fits of insanity. The Recorder, however, recommended the Grand Jury, if they were satisfied that the prisoner was the person who killed the deceased, to find the bill for murder, and leave the question of the insanity to the petit jury, as their finding would enable the Court to dispose of the prisoner.

The other was a case to which he could only allude in the [redacted] the law.

The remaining public [redacted] were the ordinary cases of burglaries, larcenies and receivers of goods, on which he did not think it was necessary for him to say any thing.

His Lordship then briefly adverted to the law respecting libels, as he said he understood that some private bills would be laid before the Grand Jury, charging certain parties with misdemeanors in sending a libellous or threatening letter.

Nothing interesting occurred during the trials of the prisoners this sessions; we shall therefore confine ourselves to a simple statement of the findings of the juries.

1. Premah Visram, indicted for murder, found not guilty, he being under the influence of insanity when the act was committed.

2. Tricum Doolab, indicted for and found guilty of stealing in a dwelling house.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

3. Petamber Maljee, ditto of a burglary.

4. Mamjee Husson, ditto of Larceny.

5. Essoo Crustnajee, indicted for a burglary and feloniously stealing from a dwelling house: found guilty of stealing from the dwelling house.

6. Nathoo Dhondoo, indicted for larceny, and acquited.

7. Radhoo Atmaram, indicted for and found guilty of stealing in a dwelling house.

8. Narronsett Kessowsett, Wittoba Gunsett and Aodee, woman, indicted for stealing in a dwelling house, and convicted of larceny.

9. Doolaree Sonee, Bhowansing Gungadeen, indicted for larceny; and Nathoo Kaisree, and Ghella Luckmidass, for receiving the goods stolen, were all acquitted.

10. Jumall bin Gholam Mogul, Hajee Meerjaun bin Jowker, and Gholam Hussun bin Baker, charged with an assault and attempt to commit a felony were found guilty.

11. Bappoo Hurry indicted for larceny, has pleaded not guilty, but is remanded on account of the sickness of a material witness against him.

The Grand Jury threw out the bills against Nanna Agree, Bhewa Govind Juktub and Sevan Ventpatell, and these prisoners were discharged by proclamation.

There was also a bill found on a private prosecution for a libel: but we abstain at present from mentioning names; an early day, Monday the 28th, instant, has been fixed for the trial of the issue, and we understand that after the hearing all the proceedings will be published.

Yesterday the following sentences were passed on the convicts,

Petamber Maljee,	14 years'	transportation to Penang.
Essoo Krustnajee,	7 do.	... do.
Radha Atmaram,	7 do.	... do.
Tricum Doolab,	3 do.	... do.
Manjee Hussen,	3 do.	... do.
Narronsett Kessowsett	3 do.	... do.
Wittoba Gunsett,	12 months'	imprisonment in Bombay Jail,
Aodee Woman,	.. 18 do.	... do.

Jummall bin Gholam, Hajee Meerjaun bin Jowker and Goolam Hussun bin Baker—to be each imprisoned in Bombay jail for 2 years, and twice publickly whipped thro' the Bendy Bazar.

The Sessions now stand adjourned from day to day.

ARRIVALS.—The Hone Lt. Colonel Stanhope, 17th Dragoons.
Lieut. P. D. Ottey, 2d | 6th.
Lieut. Morse Cooper, 11th Dragoons,
Cornet W. H. Ottey, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. Hunter, 1st Lt. Cav.
Capt. J. F. Soilleux, 1st Lt. Cav.
Lieut. J. Randall, 5th Regt.
Lieut. C. F. Pelly, 9th Regt. N. I.
Captain Chas. Payne, 2d | 8th.
Lieut. H. Dampier. 1st | 10th.
Ensign J. F. Rebenack, 1st | 7th.
Lieut. Leighton, M. B.
Lieut. T. H. Bell, 1st | 6th.
Lieut. F. Ottey, 2d | 10th.
Lieut. Geo. Blachley. Com. Pioneers.
DEPARTURES.—A. Adj. A. W. Riddell Pioneers.
Lieut. F. Hart, do.
Ensign Robt. Farquhar, 2d | 9th.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 10th Grab Seton, Nacqudah Meer Alley, from Jungbar.

DEPARTURES.—Do. 11th Grab Ship Lord Castle Capt. J. G Frith to Surat.

Do. 12th Armed Ketch Vigilant Syrang Dosa Ma[illegible] to Tankara Bunder.

Do. 16th Armed Prow Nurbadda Syrang Fackera to Surat.

Do. 17th H. C. Cruizer Sylph Lt. G. Middleton to Surat.

Passengers per Ship Lord Castle, Capt. Wilcock, Lieut. Reynolds.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 26, Ship Flora, J. Sheriff, from Borang 7th Sept.; 29, Ship Bark George, J. Poulson, from Calcutta 1st September; Oct 1, Brig Cornelia Catherine, A. Prince, from Cuddalore 30th September.

DEPARTURES.—September 25, Ship Travancore, J. Boag, for Calcutta; 28, H. M. Ship Glasgow, C. B. Doyle, on a Cruize; 29, Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, for Calcutta; 30, H. C. Ship Astell, T. W. Aldham, for do; October 1, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Tincombe, on a Cruize; 2, Cutter Gertruda, N. Birsay, for Columbo; do. Ship Agincourt, J. Mahon, for Calcutta.

Passengers landed at Madras.—Mrs. Mahon, Mr. Wilton, Mr. John Line, Free Merchant; Messrs. John Alladyce and James Benwell, Cadets; Reverend Mr. Jacob Maisch, and Rev. Mr. Theophilus Richards, Missionaries: Misses Ruth and Jane and Master John Wilton, Children.

For Bengal.—Mrs. M. Sawyer, Rev. William Sawyer, Mr. John Finch, Free Merchant, Mr. B. R. Young, and Mr. George Forbes, Cadet.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 19th Cornelia L. M. Hanize, from Bellegam Aug. 15.

21st Mary Ann H. Warrington, from Sydney June 25.

21st Hope J. T. F. Flint, from Gravesend May 2.

21st Zelie F. Rouzel from Mauritius July 30.

Sept. 28, Moira W. Hornblow, Portsmouth May 1.

Passengers per Ship Hope.

From London.—Mrs. Pearson; Misses Colenboun, Trower, Fanny Trower, Law, and Sophia Law; Captain Pearson, H. C. N. I.; Lieutenant Colonel Littlejohn, H. C. N. I.; Mr. Wheatley, Barrister; Messrs. J. H. Wheatley, Michael Heland, Barton, and Hands Comb, Cadets.—From Madras.—Captain Savage, H. M. 10th L. Dragoons.

Passengers per French Ship Zelie, from the Mauritius.

From Mauritius.—Miss C. Betts; Mr. Michael Betts, Merchant; Mr. Henry Adams, Harbour Master's Department.

Extract from the Report of the Ship Mary Ann, Captain Henry Warrington, from Sydney, the 24th June and Batavia, the 20th August.

"The Richmond, James Kay, was wrecked upon Hog Island, in Java Sea, on the 31st of July, 1822,—Crew all saved.

The Duke of Bedford, Oakes, sailed from Batavia for Bencoolen and Calcutta, on the 19th ultimo.

The Almorah, Winter, from Port Jackson, was to sail from Batavia, for Calcutta, on the 21st ultimo, via Sincapore and Malacca."

DEPARTURES.—September, 22 Isabella J. Wallis, London.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th Instant Mrs. Macleod of a Daughter.

On the 7th Instant, Mrs. Robertson, of a Daughter.

At Colabah, 15th Oct. the Wife of Mr. G. F. Andrew, late second officer of the Ship Lord Castlereagh, was safely delivered of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Broach on Sunday the 6th of October Andrew Burnett, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of that District aged about 26 years.

The Remains of this lamented Gentleman were attended to the Grave by all the European Society of the station; & on no former occasion was there assembled so large a concourse of the native population as on this, which sufficiently evince the high estimation in which his character was held by all classes.

The demise of Mr. Burnett, cut off in early life, affords another melancholy proof of the ungenial clime of Guzerat to European constitutions, and should operate as an awful lesson to all of us residing in that province of the fickle tenure of our existence, and a warning to be prepared at all times for our departure from this transitory state.

In Kattywar, on the 16th of July, Jane, the Infant daughter of Dr. Conwell, of this Establishment, aged 11 months and 20 days.

On the 13th Inst. Mr. John Zigler, Midshipman H. C. Marine.

At Poonah, on the morning of the 15th Instant, after a short illness of two days, Henry Forbes, the younger twin infant of the late Charles Shubrick Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service under this presidency, aged 11 months and one day.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Bangalore, on the 28, Sept. Capt. Samuel Irton Hodgson, 25th N. I. to Matilda Margarita Chinnery, eldest Daughter of the late John Chinnery, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th Sept. the Lady of Thomas Teed Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 29th Sept. the Lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq. of a Son.

On the 25th Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Podmore, of a Daughfer.

At Sholapore, on the 19th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. Dickson, of H. M. 69th Regiment of a Daughter.

On the 10th Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant W. N. Page, of a Son.

At Coimbatoor, on the 8th Sept. Mrs. E. Ketes, safely delivered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 9th of Sept. Lieutenant Henry Hodges, of the Madras European Regiment.

Cornet A. Chifney, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Palamcottah, on the 1st Sepr. Sophia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Graham, Clerk and Schoolmaster at that Station.

On the 28th Sept. Mr. Arthur Allen Chatfield, Purser of the Ship Daphne.

On the 28th Sept. at the house of her Father Mr. C. P. Martin, Mrs. Joannah Elizabeth Eberhardy.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Seebpore, on the 12th Sept. Mr. John Brown, to Mrs. Cecelia Atkinson, eldest Daughter of the late J. S. Gill, of Burrisaul.

On the 4th Sept. by Mr. George Colliss, to Eliza, eldest Daughter of John Christian, Esq. of Monghyr.

On the 8th Sept. Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss Magdalen Passos.

At Meerut, on the 17th August Lieutenant David Thompson, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment, to Miss Sophia MacMahon, Sister to Captain MacMahon, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

BIRTHS.—At Purneeah, on the 27 Aug. Mrs. John Brandt, of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 4th Sept. the Lady of Capt. I. Tulloch, 1st Battalion 22d Regiment, of a son.

On the 14th Sept. the Lady of D. Bryce. Esq. of a Daughter.

At Poona, on the 22d Sept. the Lady of Major Sutherland, of a son.

On the 21st Sept. the Lady of E. Molony, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daugeter.

On the 16th Sept. Mrs. Francis Andrews, of a Daughter.

At Allipore, on the 15th Sept. Mrs. M. C. Radcliffe, of a son.

At Agra, on the 6th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Taylor, of Engineers, of a Daughter.

On the 10th September. Mrs. Captain Neish, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 19th Sept. Thomas Measures Esq. aged 27th years.

On the 20th Sept. Captain J. L. Tarvet, late of the Country Service, aged 28 years.

At Lucknow, on the 1st Sept. Samuel, the youngest Son of the late Dr. John Kelly, of Calcutta.

At Delhi, on the 6th Sept. Conductor John Hanly, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

On the 23d Sept. Mr. Mary Paton, the Lady of Colonel Paton, Commissary General, aged 45 years.

At Garden Reach, on the 22d Sept. Mrs. Mary Ann Wiltshire, the Lady of Mr. T. R. Wiltshire, aged 21 years and 10 months.

In Fort William, on the 22d Sept, Mr. Maurice Owen, Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

On the 1st Sept. Charles Palmer, the Infant Son and only child of Mr. William Davis, of the Calcutta Custom House.

Near Kissengunge, on the 11th Sept. Major Barre Latter, aged 45 years.

At Allipore, on the 18th Sept. the Infant Daughter of M. C. Radcliffe, Esq. aged 4 days.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, October 2, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do.
} nominal.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Unremittable 15½ per cent. prem.
Remittable 19½ ,, ,,

Letters of the 26th ultimo state, that the Camp of The Honorable The Governor was then at Mungulgherry—one march from Guntoor.

His Majesty's Ship Glasgow, sailed on Saturday for Penang, and is expected to proceed thence for Calcutta about the middle of November.

There have also sailed since our last report—The Travancore, Bengal Merchant, and H. C. Ship Astell, all for Calcutta—with H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin on a Cruize. The Ship Flora, Captain Sheriff, from Barong, and the Bark George, Captain Poulson, from Calcutta, have arrived.

The Ships Lady Raffles and Agincourt are expected to sail for Calcutta immediately.

[*Govt. Gaz.* 1, *Oct.* 1822.

The fall of Rain at the Presidency before the Thunder Storm of Wednesday morning, had exceeded the average of the season; and the fall during the short interval (about three hours) the Storm continued, was three inches—nearly half that average—The lightning was extremely vivid, and at one time very near, but we have not heard of any damag having been done by it—the Wind though it is so early in the month, had gone round to the Monsoon quarter.

The *Mellish* called at Trincomalie for Passengers—and sailed thence on the 6th ultimo.

Passengers from Ceylon.—Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Dreunna, late Deputy Commissary General New South Wales, Lieut. Price, late 21 Ceylon Regiment, and Invalids from the Army and Navy from Trincomalie.

Passengers by the Brig Catherine, Capt. Garrick, proceeding to the Isle of France—Mrs. Leighton and Miss Leighton.

The Windsor Castle is expected to sail for England on Saturday evening or very early on Sunday morning.

The Brig Cornelia Catherine, Captain Prince, arrived on Tuesday from Cuddalore. The Ship Agincourt, Captain Mahon for Calcutta, and Cutter Gertruda for Columbo, sailed yesterday.

[*Govt. Gaz. October* 3, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Col. R. Podmore, 1st Bat. 21st N. I.; Major H. W. Sale, 2d Bat. 11th N. I.; Capt. Rose, 89th Regt.; Lieut. Stewart, do.; Lieut. P. Thomson, 2d Bat. 20th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	19	8	*a*	20 0
Non-Remittable,	11	8	*a*	11 12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5

BANK SHARES—Premium 40 *a* 43 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
s d s d		s d s d
2 *a* 2½	On London 6 Months' sight. per Sicca Rupee	2¼ *a* 2
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 9 Months' date 23 *a* 25 per Cent. *premium*	
	Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 8 *a* 23 0 per Cent *ditto.*	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205 0	*a*	206 0	per 100
Dubloons,	30 8	*a*	31 8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8	*a*	17 12	,,
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	*a*	4 12	,,
Louis D'ors,	8 4	*a*	8 8	,,
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	*a*	190 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½	*a*	3 7 6	each
Sovereigns,	9 8	*a*	10 0	
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	*a*	10 0	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SEPT. 12, 1822.

The Honorable F. J. Shore, Register of the Zillah Court at Seharunpoor.

Mr. E. Bury, ditto ditto at Rajeshahy.

Mr. J. F. M Reid, First Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.

Mr J. T. Rivaz, Second additional Register of the Zillah Court at Allahabad.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, Register of ditto do. at Mymensing.

Mr. J. R. Best, ditto ditto at Behar.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, ditto ditto, at Nuddea.

Mrs. Js. Shaw, ditto ditto at Purneah.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 12TH SEPT 1822.

Mr. L. Magnac, Collector of Dacca.

Mr. W. J. Conolly, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

Mr. P. Lamb, ditto ditto Western Provinces.

Mr. J. A. Irwin, Assistant to the Collector of Benares.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SEPT. 13, 1822.

Mr. Simon Fraser, Assistant to the Persian Secretary to the Government.

After being closed for such a long time, we are glad to observe that St. Andrew's Kirk will be opened again next Sunday, when Dr. Bryce, who arrived in town a day or two ago in excellent health, will preach. An advertisement upon the subject may be referred to in our first page.

We have seen a letter from Singapore, bearing date the 9th ultimo. A native Craft had arrived from Samarang, which brought a report to Singapore of a threatened rising of the Eastern and centrical districts of Java General De Kock was said to be at Samarang with a force of 8,000 men, partly Dutch and partly Natives. The report was not generally believed at Singapore, though those who had no cause to bear any very great good will towards the Dutch were inclined to give it credit. It is understood that the Natives are very discontented with the present order of things, and the probability is, that had they arms, there would be no deficiency of inclination on their side to make a bold attempt at rectifying their real or supposed grievances. Some time ago the Governor General of Java with his suit, as well as the Military and Naval Commanders in Chief, &c &c. were preparing to proceed on a tour to the Eastward, but they appeared to have no dread of an approaching insurrection. Perhaps the movements of such a party of magnates may have given the natives and idea that a rising of the Chiefs was in contemplation. [*India Gazt. Sept.* 19.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Moorshedabad.—Not long ago Raja Ood Monte Sing had received the appointment of Dewany, upon a Selaumy of three lacs of rupees to the Nabob of Moorshedabad. Flushed with success on the present occasion, the Raja distributed about another lac amongst the Brahmins, Pundits, his servants, and many poor people. But we now understand that he has been discharged from his office. the cause of which is detailed in the following account.

One day a vassal come and offered a Nazer to the Nabob, and he ordered his Dewan to accept of it. In the act of obeying this order, the train of the Dewan's gown happened to touch the Nabob, once on going to receive the present, and again on returning with it. This was the ground upon which the Nabob dismissed him.

The publication of the above is inte[illegible] to show, that unless a person be well acc[illegible]ted with music, he will never be able [illegible] any satisfaction in his singing.

A Tiger.—In the village of [illegible]epara near the Soondur Buns within the Zilla[illegible] Jessore, the wife of one Ramanik Jang[illegible]la, had not long been brought to [illegible] a child, when the hut in which [illegible] about three in the morning of the 18th Srabon, attacked [illegible] who first attempted [illegible] could not. The [illegible] animal made [illegible] upon the [illegible] noise [illegible]

from her sleep, and she could perceive the tiger by the opening; but the only means which she could then resort to, was to take a javelin that happened to be in the hut; and the point of which, she began heating in the fire: and when the animal had put in the hinder part of his body through the opening he had made, the bold female thrust into it, the heated end of the javelin. Upon this the creature made such yells in his dying moments, that the woman, reflecting on the rashness, as she supposed, of her conduct, fell faint on the ground, keeping hold of the javelin, which had pierced the tiger. The next morning her husband came out of his room, and joined by a number of persons, brought her to her senses, and carried the body of the animal to the Zumindar of that place. It was about twelve cubits from the head to the tail.

[*Cal Jour. Sept. 19th.*

INDIAN NEWS.

That we may prove to those whom we address, how much more ample as well as accurate our information happens to be on the subject of the Siam Mission, as well as most other affairs of public interest or importance, we shall give here the substance of several Letters received by us from the Capital of Siam itself; though we know the high character of the Chief of the Mission and all his Political Assistants too well to suppose that they will be regarded as our informants. We have, however, the good fortune to possess friends and correspondents in almost every quarter of the Eastern world, and from one of these we have obtained the information, of which the following is the substance, compiled from several Letters that have reached us, the earliest dated April 10th, and the latest dated June 25th:—

Soon after the arrival of the Mission at Singapore, it left that place on the 25th February, in prosecution of the voyage to Siam. The North East monsoon blew violently, and in consequence it was impossible for them to stand up by the East Coast of the Malayan Peninsula. They accordingly stood over to Borneo, and from the northern extremity of that Island to Pulo Ube. Between this and the river of Siam, is a continued series of Islands, laid down very incorrectly in all the Charts, forming in point of fact, another very numerous Archipelago. They had a delightful voyage through it, and on the 23d March, came to an anchor off the bar of Siam. They procured a Pilot from Pak nam and on the 25th, having lightened the Ship by throwing out ballast, they endeavored to cross it. They however got aground in soft clay, and were obliged to wait for the evening tide, when they got off without injury. The bar is composed in one part of hard sand, and in another of soft clay, but Ships drawing no more than 12 feet can pass at spring tides.

In the evening they came to an anchor at Pak-nam, about 4 miles from the mouth of the river, which is there about a mile wide. The town extends about 2½ miles along its banks, and the houses are built upon piles, of the same materials and in the same manner as those in most Malayan countries. Mr. Crawford was at this place invited to a feast, prepared for him by the Governor, by order of His Majesty, who, during the stay of the Mission at this place, sent on board liberal supplies of fruit daily. They remained here until the 28th, when they proceeded up the river to Bang-Kok, the present capital of Siam, taking with them their guns, contrary to the usual custom, for they generally are left at this place; but the being allowed to take them, was intended as a compliment to the Mission of the Governor General.

On the morning of the 29th they anchored at Bang-Kok, and the scenery here presented to them was as new as it was interesting. The capital of Siam was stretching along the banks of one of the finest rivers in the world, and Boats of fifty different constructions, with as great a variety of individuals in them, were passing and repassing in every direction. This, added to the clumsy forms of the Chinese, and the floating houses moored along the sides of the river, was strongly contrasting every thing they had before beheld. The population of Bang-Kok, is composed of the people of a great variety of different people, and these Boats gave them specimens of almost all the different races—Chinese, Siamese, Peguers, the people of Lao, Cambojans, and the inhabitants of the Chinese Province of Fo-Kien, with the Talapoins or Priests of Buddh, in search of alms, on which they entirely exist.

On the 8th of April, Mr. Crawfurd was admitted to an audience of the King of Siam, and was so favorably received, as to give every reason to believe that success would attend the Mission.

The place, if judged of from the circumstance of their not having a sick man among the whole, is healthy. The average of the thermometer at noon was about 86° or 87°,—and the mornings and evenings were much cooler. The houses of the natives are rather mean structures, built close to the water's edge, and many of them at high water are completely insulated. There are, however, some good streets paved with bricks, & many of the temples of Buddh are magnificent. In one of them, which they had an opportunity of seeing, there were no less than 1500 statues, many of them of colossal dimensions.

In all the East it is probable that there is not a more productive country then Siam; but very little of the merit of this is due to the Siamese, and almost all of it to the peculiar fertility of the soil. The consequence of this fertility, and of the great conveniences afforded to the internal navigation by the numerous streams and canals by which the country is every where intersected, and which afford facilities unknown to most countries, is, that its capabilities for trade are peculiarly great, and accordingly it carries on a trade with the Chinese, far exceeding any thing of which a conception had been hitherto formed. It is calculated that from 30 to 40,000 tons of shipping are annually employed in this trade in Bang-Kok alone, an amount far greater than that of any native port in India; besides these people alone have a free trade here, and the ships of every other nation are subject to great inconveniences in the prosecution of theirs. This does not refer to the weight of the imposts, which are very far from being heavy. Twelve hundred dollars will cover all the portcharges of a ship of 350 tons. The duties are 8 per cent. imports. The exportation of bullion and even coin is free also. Many other articles are duty free also: Sugar pays 1½ ticals the pical.

An engagement has been entered into not to raise the duties beyond their present amount, but the word of the Siamese is not to be relied upon, and they are only anxious for our trade, that they may commit extortions upon it in their own way. That way is this; they give a public order for a free trade, & a secret one not to deal with the persons so offered a free trade, under a penalty of stripes & fines. The Officers of Government, or rather a party, (for the whole is the work of a party) under this monopoly, take the most valuable parts of the cargo, and when they want no more, will allow the rest to be sold to others, after having thus derived all the advantage they wish from the property.

The principal articles of exportation from Siam are pepper, cardamums, sugar, sapan wood, (about 300,000 piculs annually) and gamboge. The Chinese take away the greatest portion of all these, and many other articles suited to their own peculiar wants, such as sharks' fins, bird's nests, bicho-de mar, hides, (about 200,000 annually) rhinnoceros', deers', buffalos', tygers' and elephants' bones, deers', and buffalos' horns, and a variety of similar articles. Rice & salt are produced in incalculable quantities, and of the very best qualities. Of the former a great quantity finds its way by means of the junks to all the European settlements to the Eastward. Among the articles produced in the smaller quantities, but which are still valuable for Indian or European cargoes, are agil wood, benjamin, ivory, and stick lac.

The principal articles which are in demand at this place, among the various manufactures of India or Europe are glass-ware of every possible description, fire arms, cotton goods, hardware, and cutlery and coarse woollens. Many more articles may be introduced, and in time a demand for them would be created. Indeed, there can be no question that if we could gain permission to trade upon the same terms as the Chinese, from 20 to 30 ships of from 200 to 300 tons might be annually employed in the commerce with this. In every port to which Europeans are permitted to trade upon an equality with them, it is found that they always take that rank to which the superior skill, wealth, intellect, and enterprize give them an undoubted claim. The great causes to which the freedom of Chinese trade is to be attributed, are the supple, bending, accommodating manners of the Chinese, the long connexion existing between the countries, and the number of those people residing here, who invariably employ all the advantages they derive from this circumstance to the benefit of their countrymen.

Besides the articles mentioned above, Siam produces iron, lead, tin, copper, gold, and silver; the three first in great quantities. Iron, manufactured into cooking utensils, forms an extensive article of exportation. Among the imports, Opium takes a prominent place, for of this about 250 chests a year are consumed. This is brought mostly in the junks, from Penang and Singapore; and although a contraband article, it meets with a speedy and safe sale. The very persons whose duty it is to enforce prohibition, are the principal dealers in it. The present price is about 7,500 rupees.

The Americans carry away from Siam a considerable quantity of sugar, three or four ships annually coming for this purpose. One had arrived since the Mission were there, and had just left the place. They bring dollars principally, and buy their cargoes for ready money. One of them last year brought some old muskets, for which the Siamese gave a picul of sugar each.

Of the character of the people, it may be sufficient to say that from the highest to the lowest, they are considered to be mean, cowardly, and mercenary. This pretty nearly comprises the whole of their qualities, and this it is said pervades every action of their lives. Every means is resorted to by them, however, to increase their wealth and to promote their own interests. Hence it is that the King and his Ministers are the principal merchants, and hence the system of Royal monopolies and privileges which destroy trade; for they are more watchful over the most minute action that affects their interests than over the most weighty affairs of the kingdom. It is from this that arises their great repugnance to a free trade, which would dry up some of the greatest sources of their wealth, and it is much to be feared, that unless Government feel it their duty to interfere in a decided manner for the furtherance of British interests, from this cause, commerce will never be carried on to advantage with this country. This character for rapacity pervades ever one who has any connexion with strangers, and they never fail to exercise it to the utmost of their ability. With respect to security of persons and property, they are quite as safe in the Me-name as in the Ganges, and no one dares to interfere with them.

The town of Bang-Kok, in a military point of view, is defenceless, nor is there any fortification at the mouth of the river, or all the way up to the capital. In short, the smallest vessel in the Company's service could batter the King of Siam's Palace about his ears, without the slighest risk from any defence he would be able to make; and such is the timid character of the people, that two Europeans armed, would put fifty of them to flight. Cowardice and cruelty almost always go together, and this is strikingly exemplified in the treatment the poor wretches, who have the misfortune to be taken prisoners in their wars with the Burmahs or kidnapped on the frontier, receive from them. They are seen employed in the public works of the most servile nature, with chains about their necks, legs, and feet, and to this they are condemned for life. The practice of kidnapping people upon the frontier is quite common, where a force is kept for the purpose.

It was expected that the Mission would leave Bang-Kok in the course of July, or the beginning of August, on its way to Cochin China, and to return to Calcutta by the end of the present year.

[*Calc. Jour. Sept. 20th.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY—We understand, Messrs. Blaney and Co. are Contractors for the 28th Calcutta Lottery, it having been knocked down to them on Saturday, at the Town Hall, for Six Lakhs Eleven Thousand and Four Hundred Rupees, (Sa. Rs. 6,11,400.)

[*Ben. Hur. Sept. 23.*

We are happy to hear that the Ship Forbes which grounded on Fultah Sand on Saturday last, has got off and is now on her way to Town.

A Sale of New South Wales Government Bills to the amount of £10,750 16. 6. Sterling, took place yesterday at the Exchange Rooms, and they went off at 25¼ per cent. premium. The price paid for these Bills drawn by the Sydney Government on His Majesty's Treasury in England, payable at 30 days sight and indorsed by one of the first Agency Houses in Calcutta, exhibits the unfavourable state of Exchange here, when the Sicca Rupee is not equivalent to 1s. 10¼. This state of things must operate very favourably on the Indigo Market, as this article will be eagerly sought as a mode of transmitting property to Europe, since it will be a saving to purchase it even above its intrinsic value.

Ben. Hur. Sept. 24th.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.

MAY 27, 1822.

BOW STREET.—A TALE OF ROMANCE.—On Saturday a young lady of fashionable exterior, and possessing considerable personal beauty, calling herself *Dona Carolina Isabella Isidora da Reveleyaz, Countess de Chantal*, but whose real name was said to be *Caroline Riley*, was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, and underwent a long examination in the private room, on a charge of fraud, preferred against her at the instance of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

It appeared that, about three years ago, the defendant was introduced to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress by Mr. Charles Murray, the Hon. Secretary of the Bridge-street Society, as the Countess de Chantal, a lady whose misfortunes gave her a peculiar claim to their charitable consideration. The tale she then told was certainly sufficient to soften the hardest heart, and she did succeed in obtaining relief upon a very liberal scale from the society. Her story was as follows:—

She was the daughter of the Marquis de Reveleyaz, a Spanish nobleman of high distinction, who, when she was an infant, was ordered by the Government of Spain to take the command of an expedition to the Philippine Islands. Previous to his departure he sold all his states, (such, she said, was the custom of the country,) and having converted the whole of his property into money, he sailed with the expedition, taking her with him, and a Madame Beauchine, a French lady, as her *gouvernante*. Her father died at the Philippines, but before he departed this life, he consigned her, together with the whole of his property for her benefit, to the care of man who had long been his intimate friend, with directions to return with her to Europe. This man soon afterwards embarked with her and Madame Beauchine, as she supposed, for Spain, but by some unaccountable circumstance or other they got off the coast of the Netherlands, where they were cast ashore in a gale of wind: her guardian made his escape with her property, and she and poor Madame were left in a strange country without a shilling or a friend in the world. They, however, made their way to France where Madame had some property, and there she (Dona Carolina) was placed in a convent. She was urged very much to take the veil, but refused; and before she had been many months inmate of the gloomy residence, she became acquainted with the Count de Chantal, who fell in love with and married her. They had not been long married when Bonaparte returned from Elba; and the Count, who was warmly attached to the Bourbon Family, determined to espouse their cause against the invader. He did so, and employed himself so actively and

Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

...rs about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

...t out-stations who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

conspicuously in their behalf, as to draw down upon himself the vengeance of Bonaparte, who, when he resumed the Imperial functions, caused him to to be apprehended, and he was executed as a traitor. Being thus once more cast upon the world, she again took refuge in a convent, & placed her jewels, which were of great value, in the hands of the Superior, where she thought they would be perfectly secure. In a very short time after, Bonaparte returned to Paris, and he issued an edict, commanding all foreigners forthwith to quit the country; but she was told she might remain if she consented to take the veil. This she refused to do, and demanded her jewels, but the Superior refused to restore them, alleging that they had been, or were to be, appropriated to the use of the convent. She remonstrated, the Superior was firm in her refusal; and the edict being imperative, she was obliged to quit France in poverty. Having in her earlier days learned embroidery as an accomplishment, she thought she could turn it to account in this country, & therefore came to England and settled in the metropolis. Her new occupation, however, was insufficient to support her intirely, and she was under the necessity of seeking assistance from the society.

It was stated that in the three years she had been in England she had continually received money from the society, and had got herself introduced to many persons of distinction, who, compassionating her supposed misfortunes, made subscriptions for her; and she obtained considerable sums of money in that way. Within the last few weeks something occurred to raise a doubt of the truth of her story, and on inquiry, circumstances were discovered which left no doubt in the minds of the gentlemen of the society that they had been imposed upon.

Mr. Buckle, a dentist, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, was examined, and swore that he had known the defendant for nine years and a half, that she was an Englishwoman to the best of his belief, and that her name was *Caroline Riley*. He had had the honour of drawing three of her teeth, and she had visited at his house, and was well known to his wife and mother-in law, who both swore to her identity.

Another witness deposed to the same effect.

The defendant, who affected not to understand English, and therefore was provided with an interpreter, denied the charge of imposition, and persisted in the truth of her story. She declared most firmly that she never was at the Isle of Wight in her life, and that she never saw either Mr. Buckle or any of his family before.

The Gentleman persisted with equal firmness in his declaration, and evinced no small degree of astonishment at the pertinacity with which she denied all knowledge of him.

In the course of the investigation, which lasted nearly the whole morning, the defendant addressed Sir Richard Birnie several times, and she did so in broken English, calling him Ser Reeshard; but it happened, very unfortunately, that upon something being said of her which appeared to excite her indignation, she suddenly exclaimed "Sir Richard, I never did any such thing!" in as plain, good, and well-spoken English as could issue from the month of the most thorough-bred English woman. The effect was exceedingly ludicrous.

It was wished by the complaining parties that the examination should be adjourned, and after some conversation, Sir R. Birnie told the defendant she must give security for her appearance on a future day, or go to prison.

Monsieur Delaporte, a Frenchman, who appeared warmly interested in her behalf, and another gentleman, entered into recognizances for her appearance on a future day, and she was allowed to go at large.

MAY 28,

Bow-Street.---The Spanish Donna.—Yesterday afternoon *Caroline Riley*, alias *Donna Carolina Isabella Isidora De Reveleyaz, Countess de Chantal*, appeared before Sir Richard Birnie, in the custody of Blackesley, the officer, for the purpose of undergoing a second examination, on the charge of having fraudulently obtained sums of money from the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress.

The defendant on her entrance appeared much agitated, and at her own request was allowed to have a chair. She was attended as before by M. Delaporte.

Mr. Murray, who it seems is or was Secretary to the Society mentioned, was in attendance, together with Mr. Collett, the Solicitor for the prosecution, and several gentlemen connected with the Society.

The investigation commenced by Mr. Murray asking M. Delaporte if the defendant had ever professed to know him (Mr. Marray,) or said she had been at his house, for he could not himself at all recollect having seen her before?

M. Delaporte said, he did not recollect that she ever had. He had known her four years and a half and never had any doubt that she was the person she represented herself to be. She certainly spoke bad French, and no Spanish at all; but this he attributed to her having left Spain at so early an age, and her constant change of residence since.

Mr. Murray examined some documents connected with the claim of the defendant upon the Society, which were produced by Mr. Hornsby, the clerk to the institution, and said that from them it did appear that she had been recommended by him. He was now further enabled to state that in a note which accompanied the memorial containing the relation of her supposed misfortunes, she referred to his Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester, the patron of the Society, as the only person to whom she was known in this country; & he (Mr. Murray) having made inquiries was induced to recommend her at the instance either of Colonel Higgins or Major Currie, of his Royal Highness's establishment. She in consequence was called upon by the clerk and relieved. Her memorial was signed "Caroline I. I. de Reveleyaz de Chantal," and in it she declared she never was in this country until 1817. It was dated July, 1819.

Mr. Collett said he had discovered that she did once, about the year 1815, leave this country and return again.

A young lady, whose name was not asked, but who came with Mr. Buckle, the dentist, and his wife and mother, here looked at the defendant, and said she knew her perfectly well. Witness went to school at Ryde, Isle of Weight, some time ago, and the defendant was there as a teacher. She called herself at that time Madame de Chantal, and taught French.

Mr. Murray asked M. Delaporte if he had ever seen any documents respecting the defendant's family, or that of the Count de Chantal?

M. Delaporte said he had not, but he had seen a document which convinced him she had been in a convent in France in the year 1816.

The defendant said the only proofs she had in her possession were some seals impressed with the arms of the two families. All her other vouchers were lost.

The defendant was here proceeding to address Mr. Murray in French, when he told her he understood she could speak English extremely well, and he could understand her English, he was sure, much better than her French.

Sir Richard Birnie assured Mr. Murray he was right, and remarked, that it was not a little singular the Countess should be able to speak English better than either Spanish or French; Spanish she could not speak at all.

The defendant said she could account for this. She was taught English when she was seven years old by a clergyman of the Established Church of this country, and she had practised it for the last five years constantly. (She still affected a foreign accent.) She denied that she had ever received relief from any other society than the one in question, and she thought she had a right as a foreigner to appeal to it. She worked as much as she could at embroidery, and had the honour of being employed by the family of Chief Baron Richards, and other persons of rank. She persisted that all she had said was true, and put a paper into Mr. Murray's hands which she said she wrote herself, and asked him, with a confident air, if that was the writing of a foreigner or an Englishwoman. This document was written in French, and had all the appearance of being written by a foreigner.

Mr. Murray remarked, that there was no proof of its having been written by her.

Sir R. Birnie said, there was an incongruity which he wished to have explained. Mr. Buckle had known her only as Caroline Riley, and the young lady who had been examined now, said she know her as Madame Chantal.

Mr. Collets said, he could explain this. Mr. Buckle had recommended her to the school at Ryde, as a French teacher, and she then, for the first time, assumed the name of Madame Chantal, thinking it perhaps better suited to the office of a teacher of the French language than plain Caroline Riley. Mr. Buckle was exceedingly angry when he discovered this, and, upon his making some remonstrance, she then, for the first time, said, that while in France she was married to the Count de Chantal---a marriage he (Mr. Collett) supposed through the bars of a convent.

Sir R. Birnie said, she stated in her memorial that she was married in 1814, & asked Mr. Buckle if she was then at the Isle of Wight?

Mr. Buckle said, she most certainly was. She did go to France for two years after that, and was there when Buonaparte returned from Elba; and he never had any reason to doubt that she might have had some acquaintance with a Count de Chantal.

Sir R. Birnie.---Now, madam, you have heard all that has been said about you, can you make any answer to it? Can you say any thing in answer to what has been stated by Mr. Buckle and his family?

Defendant.---I appear before you, *Sir Reechard*, as an orphan, a widow, and a foreigner, and I claim protection at your hands as an honourable English magistrate. She was going on to relate her story, when

Sir R. Birnie said, I have already heard the whole of your tale. I only want to know if you can contradict what has been stated? Did you, or did you not, ever see Mr. Buckle or the other witnesses before?

Defendant.---I never did. I never could hold any situation because of ill health, but I have given lessons.

The witnesses lifted up their eyes in astonishment at this declaration.

She was asked what was the name of the vessel she came in from Phillipine Islands?

She said she did not know. The following dialogue ensued:—

Where did you land when you came to England?—At Herwich.

At what port in France did you embark?—At Dieppe.

In a regular packet?—Yes; I believe so.

If you came to this country as a foreigner, you, of course, gave notice of your arrival at the Alien-office?—No, I did not.

How was that?—I don't know. I believe it was because I was ill.

Had you any paper given to you, or did you present any when you landed?—No.

Why, you were subject to a heavy penalty, for not giving notice to the Alien-Office.—I did not know that.

How is it that the packet came to Harwich from Dieppe? That is a very unusual course.—I don't know.

M. Delaporte then ask'd Mr. Buckle what meats the defendant was fond of, and whether she was partial to soups in large quantities. He could tell if he was right, from her having visited his house so much.

Mr. Buckle said, she always seemed to like good solid meat very well; and if she was partial to one thing more than another, he thought it was potatoes.

Mr. Collett said these questions were unnecessary, for Mr. Buckle had, before he saw her for the purpose of this inquiry, described her as having a mole with one or two long hairs attached to it on her chin; and so it was found, although she was very reluctant to let it be seen. He added, that when Mr. Hornsby, the clerk, observed to M. Delaporte upon her bad French, the latter explained it by saying, that she had so mixed up the languages, that she spoke them all badly.

Sir R. Birnie.---That might happen, but a person who had received the tuition of an English clergyman and of a French lady of rank, and especially one who had herself, as she says she has, moved in the higher circles, would never say such thing in any language as "this," and "that there," which she has done repeatedly this morning.

The defendant was about to reply, but---

Sir R. Birnie said---It is unnecessary for you to say more. You are a female, and perhaps friendless, and therefore the society do not wish to prosecute you. I am instructed to say so. They wish, however, that it should be known that an person, foreign or English, who in future attempts to impose upon them, will not be so leniently dealt with. Be cautious in your conduct henceforth---take my advice, "Go, and sin no more."

The defendant thanked Sir Richard in French, and making a profound courtesy, withdrew.

M. Delaporte remained behind.

SOUTH AMERICA.

[*Supplement to the 29th Number of the Government Gazette of Lima*]

PROVISIONAL STATUTE GIVEN BY THE PROTECTOR OF PERU FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE FREE DEPARTMENTS TILL A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION BE ESTABLISHED.

"On resuming the supreme command under the title of Protector of Peru, my intention was to lay down the fundamental bases on which those must build who might be called to the sublime destiny of making the people happy. I charged myself with the whole authority, that I might be responsible for its use to the whole nation; I declared with frankness my designs, that they might be judged of according to their results; and from the field of battle, where, united with my companions in arms, I sought the glory of having destroyed oppression, I come to place myself in the front of a difficult administration, and a vast responsibility. At the bottom of my heart are inscribed the motives of the resolution which I adopted on the 4th of August, and the statute which I am going now to promulgate at once explains and sanctions them.

"I might have exalted the liberality of my principles in this provisional statute, by making magnificent declarations about the rights of the nation, and by increasing the list of public functionaries to give the pomp of greater popularity to my forms, But, convinced that an exuberant display of praiseworthy maxims is not at all times a means of establishing them, I have confined myself to the practical ideas which may and should be realized.

"While there are enemies in the country, and till the people can form the first ideas of an independent Government of themselves, I shall administer the directorial power of the State; the properties of which, without being the same as those of the legislative and executive authority, are analogous to them. But I shall abstain from interfering with the solemn exercise of the judiciary functions because their independence is the only true safeguard of the liberty of the people, and it is of no consequence to boast of philanthropic principles when the same individual who makes and executes the law is likewise he who applies it.

"Before exacting from the people the oath of obedience, I proceed to swear before the whole nation to observe and to execute the statute which I give as guarantee of my intentions.

"Those who, with experience of the past, meditate on our present situation, and are most in the habit of analyzing the influence of administrative measures, will observe in the simplicity of the principles which I have adopted, the proof that I do not offer more than I think convenient to fulfil; that my object is to do good, and not to frustrate it; and that knowing, in fine, the extent of my responsibility, I have endeavoured to regulate my duties by the law of circumstances, in order that I may not be exposed to fail in their performance.

"With such sentiments, and relying on the effectual co-operation of my fellow-citizens, I venture to hope that I shall be able in time to lay down the power which I have taken upon myself, with the consciousness of having faithfully exercised it. If, after having freed Peru from its oppressors, I shall go to seek, in private life, my last felicity, I shall consecrate the rest of my days in contemplating the beneficence of the Great Author of the universe; and in renewing my vows for the continuance of his propitious influence on the lot of future generations.

"SECTION I.

"Art. 1. The Catholic Apostolic Roman religion is the religion of the State. The Government considers it one of its first duties to maintain and preserve it by all means within the reach of human prudence. Whoever attacks either publicly or privately, its dogmas or principles, will be punished with a severity proportioned to the scandal which he shall have occasioned.

"Art. 2. All those who profess the Christian religion, and dissent in some principles from the religion of the state, may obtain permission from the Government, on consultation with the Council of State, to use the right which may suit them while their conduct is conformable to public order.

"Art. 3. No one can become a public functionary, unless he professes the religion of the state.

"SECTION II.

"Art. 1. The supreme directing power of the free departments of the state of Peru resides now in the Protector. His powers emanate from the empire of necessity---from the force of reason---from the exigence of the public good.

"Art. 2. The Protector of Peru is Generalissimo of the forces by land and by sea; and it being his principal duty to give freedom to all the towns which compose an integral part of the territory of the state, he shall have the power to augment or to diminish the armed force as he shall think proper.

"Art. 3. He shall have the power of imposing contributions, of establishing duties, of exacting loans to defray the public charges, on consulting with the Council of State.

"Art. 4. He shall form regulations for the better organization of the land and naval forces, including the militia of the state.

"Art. 5. He will regulate internal and external trade conformably to the liberal principles on which the prosperity of the country essentially depends.

"Art. 6. He will make the reforms which he may judge necessary in all the departments of the public administration, abolishing the offices which existed under the ancient regime, and creating new ones.

"Art. 7. He will establish the provisional mint of the state, but he is not to alter the weight which the coin of Peru has hitherto preserved.

"Art. 8. He shall appoint envoys and consuls to foreign Courts, and promote the recognition of Peruvian independence, forming political or commercial treaties in accordance with the interests of the country, on consulting with the Council of State.

"Art. 9. He shall have the title of Excellency which shall be given to no other individual or corporation. All those who formerly held the title of Excellency shall be addressed by that of Your illustrious Lordship.

"SECTION III.

"Art. 1. The Ministers of State are the immediate Chiefs in their various departments of the authorities which depend upon them.

"Art. 2. All orders shall be despatched and all official communications carried on in the name of the Protector, both within and without the territory of the state, under his responsibility and signature; the consent of the Protector being registered in the office of each Ministry.

"Art. 3. The orders and regulations which the Protector shall issue for the reform of the administration shall be signed by him, and countersigned by a Minister.

"Art. 4. In communications with Foreign Governments they shall address the competent minister, preserving the same rule with respect to him who sends them.

"Art. 5. All official communications shall be made directly to the Ministers, observing the

classification of the business over which they preside.

"Art. 6. The address of the Ministers shall be that of Your illustrious Usia (Lordship,) and their title shall be Illustrious Senor.

"SECTION IV.

"Art. 1. There shall be a Council of State, composed of 12 individuals, viz., the three Ministers of State, the President of the High Court of Justice, the General-in-Chief of the United Army, the chief of the Militia of Peru, the Dean of the Holy Church, the Marescal del Campo, the Marquis of Torre Tagle, Counts Vega and Torre Velarde. Vacancies will be successively supplied.

"Art. 2. Its functions shall be the following: To give its opinion to the Government, in cases of difficult deliberation; to examine the great plans of reform which may be in contemplation of the Protector; to deliver their observation on the same; and to propose projects for the advantage of the country.

"Art. 3. The Council of State shall hold its sittings in the palace. The Protector, when convenient, will attend in order to resolve, after consultation and deliberation, on difficult points.

"Art. 4. The Council of State shall name a secretary, who shall draw out its decrees and frame its projects.

"Art. 5. The Council shall assemble when necessity and the urgency of public business shall demand its attention, and shall prolong or shorten its sittings accordingly.

"Art. 6. The Council of State shall be called by the title of Excellency.

SECTION V.

"Art. 1. The Presidents of departments are to be the immediate instruments in executing the order of the Government to each of them.

"Art. 2. Their especial functions are to administer the economical government of the departments, to increase the militia in case of necessity, to promote the prosperity of the public treasury, watching scrupulously the persons employed in branch, and proposing to the Government the reforms or augmentations of which it is susceptible according to the local circumstances of the department, to take care that justice is [illegible] ally administered, and that all the [illegible] lic functionaries do their duty.

"Art. 3. The Presidents are the [illegible] Police of the departments, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

offensive and shocking to the ears it was right that both a judge and jury should listen to it. The prisoner would take the chance of exciting a stronger feeling than might otherwise be entertained. After having read the passages in the indictment at length, he left it the jury to decide whether they had any doubt as to their blasphemous and seditious nature.

The Jury, without hesitation, found a verdict.---*Guilty.*

The prisoner was called up for judgment. Being asked in the usual form what he had to say why judgment should not be pass d upon him, as in cases of misdemeanour.

The prisoner said---I consider I have done my duty. The pamphlet contained my views and principles, and I published them. I have no hesitation in saying, that I will continue to publish my opinions in every possible shape th t I am able.

The Common Sergeant regretted that the Court found itself absolutely called upon, in consequence of the defence the prisoner had read, and the expressions which had now fallen from him, to pass a much more severe sentence than he would otherwise have received. The Court would have been willing to have recollected that the prisoner had already endured a considerable imprisonment (although it was wholly his own fault that he was so confined,) but it would be wanting in its duty to the public if it did not pass such a sentence, as would tend to deter others from publishing such blasphemous works. He added, "Your mind is neither unenlightened nor uninstructed, and you will see that the views you now entertain can only be hostile to the general objects you may have in view---the amelioration of your fellow c eatures. It is impossible that such publications should be suffered to exist."

The prisoner was then sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction; and at the end of that period to find sureties for 5 y ars, himself in 100l., and two others in 40l. each.

Prisoner.---"I have a mind, my Lord, that can bear it all with fortitude."

The prisoner was then removed from the dock.

MAY 29, 1822.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF EXCHEQU ER.

LIBEL.—JONES V. STEPHENS.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is an attorney, to recover damages from the defendant, who is a law bookseller, for a libel published by him in a pamphlet. The damages were laid at 1,000l.

The case for the plaintiff was conducted by Mr Jervis, Mr. Taunton, and Cross: the defence by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Daily, and Mr. Abrahams.

Mr. Jervis stated the case. The plaintiff was a gentleman carrying on the business of an attorney at Hanley, in Staffordshire: and the defendant was a respectable law stationer and bookseller, well known to the profession, and carrying on business in Bell-yard. The libel in question, which had been published and extensively circulated for the last two years, was contained in a pamphlet, addressed to the Master of the Court of King's Bench. The subject was some fancied abuse which was stated to exist in that Court (the Court of Exchequer), and the most respectable individuals, the Clerks of that Court, were made the subject of the attack. They were charged with filing declarations on unstamped paper, charging the duty to the client, as if it had been paid, and putting it into their own pockets; thus defrauding the subject or the revenue. In the course of this libel, which was written under the assumed name of Paul Wilkinson, and went on most wickedly to vilify the learned Judge of that Court, as well as the clerks, allusion was made to a case, where a party having entered into a bail bond, by some neglect himself and his two bail were fined, and in consequence three declarations were filed against them, that is, in other words, separate actions were commenced against each of the parties, and the original debt being but 15l., taxed costs to the amount of 3l. were accumulated upon it, and the Court refused to give relief to the parties until those costs were paid. This, which was the common course of proceeding in other courts, the author of the libel had used as the ground-work of his accusation, and burst out with "Know, learned sir, that the attorney in this case was Thos. Jones of Hanley, in Stafford," and went on to say that his character and conduct might be learned from his neighbours, but that, according to his own account of himself, he was a man more addicted against than sinning." That he had rendered his service a journyman tanner named Hammond had opened a cheap shop in Stafford, where he carried on the business upon the principle of no cure no pay; that they rioted a their practices, with profits satisfactory, and that as long as concord prevailed were *par nobile fratrum*, but that at length they quarrelled, when the press groaned with mutual accusations. The libel continued, that the plaintiff, having got the start of his brother, had informed him for not keeping his accounts with accuracy of the King's accountant, & got him struck off the rolls. On the trial of Hammond, the libel stated that respectable persons came forward & swore that Jones was not to be believed on his oath. The libel published a letter after the trial, inviting persons to give informations of those who slandered the plaintiff, and the libel remarked that this was an advertisement for business, and that as the jackal was gone, the lion now was without provender. The libel went on at considerable length, in a strain of affected irony, to accuse the plaintiff of being a disreputable practitioner of the law, and of having participated in the practices of Hammond. The learned counsel said, that he could find no terms which could adequately designate the malignant nature of this libel, which had been interwoven with some few facts to secure a belief to the whole. It was true that Mr. Jones had prosecuted his assistant Hammond for embezzlement, and had, on that occasion, been attacked, as represented, by those who came forward in behalf of his servant; but, notwithstanding that those persons had sworn he was unworthy of belief, the jury had believed him, and convicted Hammond, who was transported. It was true that three actions had been commenced against the parties to the bail bond, but Mr. Jones had no knowledge of the circumstance, for the business was entirely in the hands of Mr. Dix, one of the officers of that court, who had been untruly represented as having stated that he scorned the business, but that his orders obliged him to go on with it. Nothing could be more false and malignant than the aspections thrown on the professional character and conduct of the plaintiff, and the atrocity of the whole was only equalled by the defendant's conduct in defending the present action; for he had afforded one of the strongest instances of the abuse to which the privilege of justification was carried, by making the records of the Court the vehicle of greater and fouler slanders than those contained in the libel itself. The learned counsel read the pleas put on the record in justification, and commented upon them at great length. The pleas asserted that all contained in the libel was truth, and made other allegations in addition. He concluded by making an appeal to the jury as to the value of character, and particularly professional character, and it would be their duty to give protection and compensation to the person who now appealed to them, by inflicting most exemplary punishment on the purse of the defendant.

The publication of the libel was proved, and in the course of the evidence it was also proved that the three declarations filed in the actions on the bail-bond were without stamps. In the taxed bill of costs was one charge of 11s. 5d., and another of 8s. 7d. for duty, of which no stamps were shown.

The Clerk of the Warrant of Attorney-office was called to prove that the plaintiff had been, and was now, regularly entered as an attorney. On his cross-examination, it appeared, that between the years 1813 and 1814, and from November to February last, no entry was made in the books of the plaintiff's being certificated.

Mr. Brougham here submitted, that the plaintiff must be nonsuited, as it had been averred in the declaration that he was at the time of the publication of the libel an attorney. It was necessary to prove the avermont, and to show that he was such attorney at the time of the publication; but by the evidence which had been put in to prove the declaration, it was shown that the plaintiff was not legally entered as an attorney. A penalty of 50l. was annexed to the offence of practising as an attorney without a due entry. As the admission of an attorney was nothing without his certificate, so the certificate of his admission was nothing without the entry.

A long argument ensued on this objection, which Baron Wood ultimately overruled, observing, that in the whole course of his practice he had never known of a case of the kind, and would not venture to stop the cause upon the objection, of which the plaintiff might derive the benefit hereafter. The point was therefore reserved for the Bench.

Mr. Brougham addressed the jury for the defendant in reply to Mr. Jervis, and said he should give them proofs of the truth of the assertions contained in the pamphlet respecting the conduct and character of the plaintiff, and consequently of the defendant's right to publish these truths. It had been admitted that the plaintiff had in his practice on the occasion spoken of, brought on one bond three actions to increase the costs, when one action would have otherwise sufficed. He asked whether it was not a scandalous practice? The learned counsel for the plaintiff had endeavoured to justify it by saying that it was what was common to other Courts, but they would learn from the opinion delivered by grave and reverend Judges, that in other Courts it was neither common nor sanctioned. He cited the case of Kay v. Hill, where three actions had been instituted to recover treble costs, when Chief Justice Abbott characterized the case as one which did not often come, but which always demanded the marked censure of the Court as most improper. Justice characterized the practise as most oppressive. This practice, however, was the one pursued by Mr. Jones, and in which he sought the Jury to sanction him. The learned counsel asked why the action had not been brought in Staffordshire, where the plaintiff had practised, as Hanley well knew, and where, if he durst, he would have brought the action; for there it was known, whether he was or not a respectable practitioner, useful or tolerable to his neighbours. Why had he proceeded against the publisher, when the author was ready to meet him, unless that he found it more safe to contend with one who did not know him, than with one who did? These facts alone, the learned counsel contended, ought, if the case went no farther, to cut down the damages to a farthing. But he would go farther, and show that every line of the alleged libel was true, and would prove that the defendant carried on a most flagitious practice of erecting offices at two places, at one of which he put up a man of straw, whilst his clients could only have the benefit of his skill and experience at another. The learned counsel said, he rested for a verdict on the proof of the truth of the matters alleged, and to which proof he requested their utmost attention.

George Cruetwynde, Esq., M.P., was called, and asked whether he knew the general character of the plaintiff, but the Court refused to let evidence of general character be gone into, as none in contradiction could be received for the plaintiff.

It was then asked of the witness, whether he knew what the professional character of the plaintiff was, but the Court overruled the question, as no assertion had been made in the libel against the professional character of plaintiff alone. They would narrow the question to the terms of the libel. It was there stated that "whilst concord prevailed between Jones and Hammond, they were *par nobile fratrum*." The Court said they would allow the witness to be asked in those terms, whether the two were so.

The Counsel for the plaintiff asked how such a question could be put to a witness who did not understand him?

Baron Wood.—We will translate it for the benefit of the country gentleman.

The question was, however, put in the original form to Mr. Cruetwynde, who replied that he had only known the two separately, and not as acting together. His evidence was therefore deemed to be inadmissible. Evidence was called to prove that Jones had an establishment at Hanley, and another at Stafford, where Hammond, originally a journeyman tanner, carried on the business of an attorney, or acted as assistant to the plaintiff.

Some witnesses were called, of whom it was tried to extract evidence of the general character of Jones and Hammond, but the Court would not suffer such a course of examination.

Mr. Brougham said, that if the Court should afterwards coincide with his Lordship, in declaring such evidence to be inadmissible, it would prevent any one from pleading in justification.

Robert Smith, an auctioneer at Stafford, was asked, in the terms of the libel, whether, whilst concord prevailed between Jones and Hammond, they were *par nobile fratrum*, or birds of a feather? He answered—"All I know is, that they spread terror and alarm throughout the whole neighbourhood." He was not terrified or alarmed himself at them. He owed them nothing; and had, he stated on his cross-examination, drank once or twice with Jones.

Mr. James Turner, an Alderman of Stafford, who had been twice mayor, was asked the same question as the last witness, and he answered, that when Jones and Hammond had entered the Vine Inn, he had left the room repeatedly. He had, however, latterly not thought proper again to object when Jones came into the room.

Mr. Sackerson, who had been an attorney for 30 years, was asked the question whether, whilst concord prevailed between Jones and Hammond, they were *par nobile fratrum*? He said he knew them well, and in point of principle he considered them to be equal; but that he thought Jones from having greater legal knowledge was most dangerous. On his cross-examination, he said that he derived this knowledge of their character from having been professionally consulted by the victims of their oppression.

Robert Jones, a grocer, deposed that he had employed Hammond in a suit at law which he understood on the terms of "no cure no pay," and that no costs should be paid if the suit were lost. The suit was lost, when the plaintiff, Mr. Jones, sent him in a bill of costs, and on his refusing to pay, he was arrested, and after considerable imprisonment for it, got out by taking the benefit of the act.

Another witness, a grocer, deposed to the same effect.

It was proved that after Hammond quitted Jones, each issued an advertisement cautioning their connexions against paying their respective debts or bills to each other.

A variety of evidence was offered for the purpose of justifying the details of the libel, but declared to be inadmissible, and the above was all that went to the jury.

Mr. Jervis replied at great length and ascribed the conduct of the witness who had come forward against the plaintiff to a groundless ill-will towards that gentleman. He contended that the libel had been by no means justified.

Mr. Baron Wood, in summing up, said it was for the jury to pronounce whether the libel, which he believed to be a most scandalous one, had received a fair justification.

The jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 50l.

IRELAND.

HEART-RENDING INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Mayo Constitution.*]

There is now upon our table a sorrowful and sickening detail of want and misery, unparalleled, as we verily believe, in the history of this county. Upon the authority of five respectable signatures, each deserving of credit, we this day record the deaths and names of three persons from want.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAYO CONSTITUTION.

It is a painful alternative for men of retired habits to obtrude themselves on public notice; but the urgency of the case outweighs all consideration. The people of this parish (Island Eady) are at this moment starving; one man of the name of O'Bryan died yesterday. Two more, of the names of Duffy and Kirby, died a few days ago: their deaths have been attended with circumstances peculiarly heart-rending. The distress within this fortnight has arisen to such a height as baffles all description; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the little Spring consists they have commenced, they are now abandoning from debility and weakness.

Thus circumstanced, we earnestly conjure and implore these persons who have the distribution of the liberal subscriptions made up by the well-minded and truly virtuous English gentry, to come forward and inquire into this statement; and we pledge ourselves to prove every particle of it; and we also pledge ourselves to point out hundreds of dying victims, who are at this instant awaiting their cruel fate with awful resignation, truly affecting to those who witness and cannot relieve them; for we, whose names are affixed to this, are the only persons of any consideration belonging to this parish, with the exception of one other, at present out of the country. The population exceeds 1,500 families, and our means are totally inadequate to relieve such a multitude of claimants. We anxiously hope that this may meet the eye of our good and benevolent Lord Lieutenant, or his Secretary, and that they will order such inquiry to be made as will rescue these unfortunate people from the horrible doom with which they are threatened; & we further explicitly declare, that unless relief is immediately afforded, that numbers of them must inevitably perish.

Signed---M. M'Mahon, P. P.; H. Malone, R. C. C.; Theobald Bourke, Chas. O'Malley, Joseph Bourke, J.P.--May 22.

MAY 30 1822.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

Yesterday having been appointed for the presentation of the rewards adjudged by this society, a numerous and fashionable company attended at Drury-lane Theatre, to witness the ceremony. The pit, boxes, and middle gallery were crowded with members and visiters. A band was placed in the upper gallery; and the stage was reserved principally for the Chairman, the candidates, stewards, &c. Soon after 12 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex entered the house, and took the chair amidst loud cheering, the band playing the Royal anthem. The Secretary then read an address descriptive of the object and progress of the institution; after which each of the candidates was introduced in succession to the Royal Chairman, who presented to them their respective prizes with the most courteous affability or manner, accompanying the gifts with appropriate observations, congratulating them upon their past successes, and exhorting them to fresh exertions. Amongst the rewards which seemed most to engage the attention of the ladies was, "the large silver medal, and 20 guineas, to Mrs. Wells, Connecticut, United States, for a new material for fine plat, in imitation of Leghorn;" and "the gold Vulcan medal, and 50 guineas, to Mr. J. Thompson, junr., Coventry, for an improvement in the silk ribband loom." When all the prizes (upwards of a hundred) were distributed, the Royal Chairman shortly addressed the visiters, thanking them for their presence upon this occasion; hoping that the proceeding had met their approbation, and that they would be thereby induced to become members of an institution which was calculated to effect such important benefits to society; and for the success of which he for one should always feel most solicitous. His Royal Highness then retired amidst a repetition of the cordial cheers which had greeted his entrance, and had followed the various observations which his Royal Highness addressed to the candidates.

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